TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1896.

Subsectation by Mail Post-Paid. SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 Oc DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associated. Press is at 31 to 32 Ann street. All information and deci-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

A Typical American and an Ideal Citizen.

The North Carolina Republicans, who declared for "the use of gold and silver as standard money and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a metal," in structed their delegates to vote " for the typical American and ideal citizen, WILLIAM Mc-KINLEY of Ohlo." McKINLEY worship, like CLEVELAND worship, is pompous, excessive, and absurd in its phrases. Is a man afraid to express his convictions, if he has any, on one of the most important public questions now before the country a typical American and an ideal citizen? Is neither courage nor candor necessary to make a man a typical American and an ideal citizen?

Away with this pretentious highfalutin' Call things and men by their right names. and don't try to set up a politic and overpraised trimmer as an ideal citizen and a typical American.

The Cleveland Boycott of Samoa.

Affairs at Apia have been very quiet of late, but now news comes that a few weeks ago King MALIETOA ventured on the step of repealing the capitation tax upon native women and children, and that his action was expected to cause trouble.

The expectation seems warranted, for, if we turn back to the treaty of Berlin of 1889. we find section 2 of Article VI. putting down among the taxes that may be collected a capitation tax of one dollar on all natives, which is to be doubled for colored plantation laborers other than Samoans. It would certainly seem burden enough to have this tax levied on males arriving at maturity, so that its remission by MALIETOA in the case of women and children seems to be founded in justice. But the question whether the King, whose powers are so circumscribed by this treaty, can undertake this remission lawfully, is another matter, and the news says that trouble is expected.

The question of taxation is one of the chief causes of disturbance in the islands, and the endeavors of the natives to escape it, and of the foreign resident traders to force them to bear a share of it, are well known. Since the troubles caused by MA-TAAFA and TAMASESE, the islands have enjoyed comparative peace, but there are signs of restlessness again.

Our country is still unrepresented by war ship at Apia. We have not had one there since Mr. CLEVELAND began his second term, and we refrain from sending our ships there, even on their way to and from the Asiatic station. The last news of Apis speaks of an expected arrival of two British war ships, one for an indefinite stay. The German war ships, also, do not boycott Samoa. But whether there is now to be new trouble there or not, we have no vessel to watch it, and that trouble may come and go, like the last insurrection, as if it were no affair of ours.

The Anti-Parnellites and the British Nonconformists.

A week ago we pointed out that the section of the Irish Nationalist party, of which Mr. JOHN DILLON is now the leader, would imperil its alliance with the British Nonconformists, for the sake of maintaining which it threw over Mr. PARNELL by voting for the Education bill introduced by the Unionist Government. This bill, which affects England alone, assures a certain grant, amounting to four shillings, or one dollar, per child to the separate schools supported by Catholics as well as to those sustained by members of the Established Anglican Church. It was to be expected that the Anti-Parnellites would feel constrained to further the wishes of their coreligionists in this matter, but it was easy to foresee also that they could not do this without alienating the English Nonconformists, whose views were embodied in the non-sectarian system made operative by the FORSTER Education act.

In this case the expected happened with remarkable celerity. Scarcely had the Education bill, through the support of the Anti-Parnellites, passed a second reading on last Wednesday in the House of Commons by the overwhelming majority of 267, than the London Daily News, the organ of Lord ROSEBERY, proceeded to discuss the question whether the ten-year-old alliance between the British Liberals and the Irish Nationalists should not be broken. The newspaper contended that it was a poor rule which would not work both ways, and that men who wanted home rule for Ireland had no business to vote against their English allies on a question which concerned England alone. In other words, the Catholic in England have no rights which their Irish coreligionists are bound to conserve. but, on the contrary, the latter ought to connive at the subversion of those rights, in the hope of securing self-government for

Ireland at some very distant epoch. That the London Daily News did not speak without authority was made plain on Thursday evening of last week, when at a great public meeting of the Liberal Nonconformists their leaders denounced the action of the Irishmen, and by implication condemned home rule. Speaking to the same eue, Lord ROSEBERY declared on Friday evening that the Irish support of the Edu cation bill "had left a deep and painful im-This means, of pression on his mind." course, that if Lord ROSEBERY can win over most of his former colleagues he will en deavor to effect, by a combination with the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN, a reorganization of the Liberal party

as it existed in 1885. If the British Nonconformists, to pleas whom a majority of the Irish Nationalists deserted CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, CAPTY out their published purpose of abandoning the home rule programme, there is just one thing for the friends of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic to do. That is to support, by every means permisable for constitutional agitation, the party headed by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, which stood by Mr. PARNELL to the last, and which has never wavered in adherence to his programme of

cal parties. This party, the so-called Parnellite, has never suffered its members to accept office at the hands of a British Government; it has never accepted checks for political expenses from a British wirepuller; it has never turned over an Irish seat to a nominee of a British political party. It has never by such mistakes, all of which have been made by the Anti-Parnellites, afforded the British Nonconformists a pretext for denouncing, as an act of treachery, the vote of Irish members for the new Education bill. The Parnellites have remained untrammelled by any dangerous obliga-tions; they have left themselves at liberty to vote upon any measure with a single eye to the interests of Irishmen, without incurring the reproach of ingratitude or perfidy. The experience of KEOGH and SADLIER should have taught the Anti-Parnellites that honest Irishmen cannot with impunity play the part of mere auxiliaries and servants of the British Liberal party; for, soon or late, they are sure to be confronted with exactions which they cannot meet without provoking indignation and repudiation at the hands of the Irish people and of their

McKinley the Only.

friends in the United States.

The indignation of the McKinleyites at their candidate being asked to declare himself on the gold and silver question may be hot, but it is not virtuous. It is all fuss and feathers. They know as well as other people what's the matter.

McKinley alone has been named as his State's favorite son, on a financial straddle. MORTON of New York is on a platform that men can bet on, and personally he is another of that sort. REED of Maine is no firmer in his head than in his feet, which are planted on a rock-bottomed pledge for sound money. The platforms of lowa, proposing ALLISON: of Pennsylvania, proposing QUAY and of Kentucky, proposing BRADLEY, look but one way and are designed to humbug nobody. On the Demogratic side the Missouri platform, making BLAND the candidate, is for free silver. Russell has been named in Massachusetts on a gold platform. But the Ohio platform is a straddle, rendered doubly doubtful by the fact that the Ohio candidate is a known straddler.

McKINLEY is like that well-known battle horse of the mining exchanges, the gold mine always ready for sale to impetuous speculators, on the strength of "millions in sight." The experts with Roentgen eyesight swear that their special knowledge enables them to see gold beyond the dreams of avarice; but the buyer, in the majority of cases, never sees it. McKINLEY is the only one of a big lot of candidates offered and willing to be offered on these conditions.

The Latest of the Pulitzer Series of 'Errors of Taste.'

In Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER'S World of Sunday last, buried in an unusually revolting mass of filth and horrors, there appeared a story entitled "The Passing Show." The tale is notable for two reasons. In the first place, it is written with a sense of the humorous and a picturesqueness of imagination such as are seldom displayed in the columns of this particular newspaper. In the second place, it is presented as the production of a member of the British aristocracy not previously known to the American public as a humorist of original genius.

The story is about a travelling circus which visits a small village in some Southern or Southwestern State, where the local magnate, Col. JOHN GRICETTE, takes the performers under his protection and induces his relatives, neighbors, and friends to attend in full force. The Colonel comes to regard the exhibition almost as an entertainment provided by himself. He supervises the successive acts in the ring with an air of importance and responsibility. He restrains the impatience of the audience by forecasting the wonders that are to come, assuages the maidenly fears of the spinsters rendered uncomfortable by the view of the fleshings, helps along the innocent fraud of the pretended drunken rustic who staggers into the ring and insists on riding the haraback steed, and constitutes himself in general the master of ceremonies for the occasion. Finally, being himself lured into the ring by the clown's trick of producing a bottle of alleged whiskey and inviting somebody to drink with him, he finds himself the object of merriment. The Colonel thereupon denounces the poor clown in vigorous language, and wants to withdraw from the tent, declaring that the show is no place for a gentleman. The manager succeeds in mollifying his indignant patron, and peace is concluded over a bottle of real whiskey at neighboring tavern. The whole story, simple in itself, is told with spirit, humor, appreciation of character, and considerable literary skill. It is in marked contrast with the stuff that smears the remaining

pages of the Sunday World. This makes rather remarkable the fact that the story is announced as having been "written expressly for the Sunday World by Lord SHOLTO DOUGLAS." The autograph signature of that nobleman appears in fac-simile at the end of the sketch. The World also prints portraits of "Lord and Lady SHOLTO Douglas," with the explanatory legend: Marquis of QUEENSBERRY's Son Married a Concert Hall Waitress-She is now a Vaudeville Star-He is a Writer."

It is proper to add that the story foisted upon its peculiar public by PULITZER'S Sunday World as the production of Lord SHOLTO DOUGLAS, the "writer," is nothing more or less than one of RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON'S Well-known, "Dukesborough Tales." This particular tale of the Georgia humorist appears in "MARK TWAIN'S Library of Humor" under the title of "The Expensive Treat of Colonel Moses Guice," It is apparently from that collection that the pupils of FAGIN have fliched it, as neatly as the Artful Dodger or CHARLEY BATES ever lifted a pocketbook or a pocket handkerchief. We put the opening sentences of the 'Shorto Douglas' fake alongside of the corresponding passage in RICHARD MAL-

COLM JOHNSTON'S Version:

From the World. From the Dukesborough "The Colonel resided five "The Colonel resided five nlies south of the village, miles south of the village. He had a wife, but no child He had a wife, bullno child (a point on which he was (a point on which he was, perhaps a little sensitive), perhaps, a little sore), was was not in debt, was hos not in debt, was hospitable. pitable, an encourager (es an encourager, especialty pecially in words of public in words, of public and and private enterprise, and private enterprises, and enthusiastically devoted, enthusiastically devoted, though without experi though without experiin wars, to the ence in wars, to the military profession, which, intiltary profession, which If he might use the ex-if he might use the ex-pression, he would call his pression he would call his second wife. Off the mus-second wife. Off the mussecond wife. Of the huis second wife. Of the mus-ter field be habitually ter field be habitually practiced that affability practiced that affability which is so pleasant be-cause so rare to see in the Warrior class." warrior class."

It is unnecessary to continue the parallel. The entire story in the World is taken word for word from the tale by Mr. JOHNSTON, barring perhaps a dozen or two changes,

borough as the name of the village, and of Col. JOHN GRICETTE for Col. MOSES GRICE as the name of the hero. And with such alovenly recklessness have these emendations for the purpose of disguise been made by the pupils of the Academy of Crime, that in many places in the narrative the Colonel is spoken of as " Mosg," where the unities of the fraud required John in place of Mosy. Much of the original has been cut out; nothing has been added except eight lines near the end. With the exception of these eight lines the story attributed to Lord SHOLTO DOUGLAS is stolen bodily, and for the theft the World is liable to prosecution under the laws of copyright.

This is the most recent of the "errors of taste" to which Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER referred in his remarks for the benefit of British journalists. Probably the first impulse, after exposure, of the impudent but cowardly perpetrators of this theft and imposition will be to attempt to throw the guilt upon Lord Shorto Douglas. There is not a pupil, however, under the brass dome of the Academy who does not know as well as the public knows that the unfortunate and stupid youth whose signature and portrait appear in the World is incapable of writing the opening passage we have quoted, or any other part of the stolen story.

The Presbyterians and the Bible.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will open its sessions at Saratoga next Thursday. It was there that the great debate as to the authority and infallibility of the Bible began, six years ago; and now the General Assembly returns with the questions in dispute still practically unsettled.

The committee appointed at Saratoga in 1890 to revise the Westminster Confession worked hard for two years to accomplish the task, but it was unable to make a satisfactory revision, and the standards of faith remain unchanged. A year later, in 1891, at Detroit, the heresy of Dr. BRIGGS overshadowed all other questions. Of course, If he was right, the whole Confession would have to go, as a structure built upon a foundation of superstition only. Accordingly, as a first step toward a settlement of the matter, his election to a new professorship in the Union Theological Seminary of this city was disapproved. The same subject came up at the meeting at Portland, in Oregon, but no progress toward a conclusion was made. At Washington, Dr. BRIGGS was suspended from the Presbyterian ministry, and the seminary was tabooed because of its heretical teachings; but that was not the end. Dr. BEIGGS continued in the seminary, and the heretical teaching was unchanged. All his associates in the faculty of the school sympathized with his views, but they were left untouched by discipline. Again the subject came up at Saratoga, in 1894, in an earnest effort to bring the theological seminaries more thoroughly under the control of the General Assembly, Dr. SMITH of the Lane Theological Seminary was tried for heresy in sharing and inculcating the views of Dr. BRIGGS; and he also was suspended from

Neither of these heretics has recanted. They both remain cheerful under the condemnation. They are still of high repute in the Presbyterian world, in spite of sentences debarring them from Presbyterian pulpits. Neither of them has been burned at the stake, and neither has shown any disposition to purchase pardon by weakening in the claim that the new criticism has demonstrated scientifically the fallibility and inaccuracy of the Bible. At Pittsburgh last year the continuance of Dr. BRIGGS in the Union Seminary induced the General Assembly to enjoin the New York Presbytery to boycott the students of that heretical institution, but its command has been disobeyed. The Presbytery is in rebellion against the superior body. It contends, substantially, that it has the right to license candidates for the ministry, so long as, under its interpretation, they are loval to the Presbyterian standards, no matter from what school they may come.

That is the situation which will confront the General Assembly when it meets at Saratoga next Thursday. Practically it is the same as it was when the discussion over the Bible was first precipitated so many years ago. The majority of Presbyterian ministers cling to the infallibility of the Scriptures, at least outwardly; but the minority who accept the new criticism as a scientific demonstration of their fallibility and human authorship has not been weakened to any extent. The rebels refuse to surrender, and they are indomitable. Instead of asking terms from the General Assembly, they are waiting in the confidence that in the end it must strike its colors to

Accordingly, there is no probability that any change in the situation will be brought about at Saratoga. Belief and unbelief will continue to dwell together in the Presbyterian household. Dr. BRIGGS is suspended from the ministry, but he remains the foremost instructor in a theological school whence are derived recruits for the Presbyterian ministry. He is disciplined, but Briggsism is left unpunished. So far, therefore, the advantage is wholly with the unbelievers. In spite of their infidelity, they continue to wear the Presbyterian uniform; and that, of course, is a very great victory for them.

Valdig, Damsen, and Loub.

CARL LOUB and GEORG VALDIG are pub-He functionaries of New York county by appointment of DAMSEN. VALDIG owes his designation as a city public servant to Loun. Loun owes his appointment by the Sheriff to the influence, political or otherwise, of one BEST. DAMSEN and LOUB receive stated salaries. VALDIG is a watchman, paid in fees.

On the afternoon of Friday, May 15, at about 4:30, Lot B, accompanied by VALDIG, appeared at a cigar store on First street. opposite the Florence building, and, under an execution issued by the City Court, took possession of the stock and fixtures in the store, using, it is said, these words to enforce obedience to his authority: "You will get out of here already quick. I will the charge take." The Damsen deputies, of whom Loub is one, transact public business in a summary manner, and the employees of the cigar store where LOUB and VALDIG appeared on Friday were called upon to retreat precipitately, one of them not reveiving time enough to get his coat. " It is in the Sheriff's name," said Lous, Thereupon the eigar store passed into the Sheriff's enstody, and VALDIG, the watchman, was put in charge in the Sheriff's name.

Among Germans bailing from the agricultural provinces on or near the Baltic Sea it is a custom long established by popular usage to take what is called "a herring supper " between the hours of 9:30 and 11, Copenhagen time. This supper consists of cold sausage, beer, pickled herring. pretzels, and, in some cases, a glass of kirschwasser. All Plattdeutschers reared absolute independence of both British politi- such as the substitution of Elton for Dukes in the farming districts of north Germany be consulted, might be expected.

or Holstein know the meaning of "a herring supper," and Valdie, a wood carver from Stumf, was true to the traditions of the dunes on Friday night. But in his absence, according to the statement of the proprietor, the store which he left unguarded was rifled of its contents, 4,000 cigars taken, together with other portable articles, and when the proprietor returned on Saturday morning he found VALDIG, the DAMSEN watchman, awake, but rubbing his eyes. He seemed surprised. The stock of the cigar dealer was gone in a manner recalling the departure of KILLORAN, RUS-SELL, and ALLEN from Ludlow street jail less than one year ago.

The appointment of Lous, at the behest of BEST, though a mistake, was by no means so serious as has been his retention, after the knowledge brought to DAMSEN, of charges against him. The German-American organization in the Twenty-second district held a meeting on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1805, to investigate what they described as the "practice" of Loun, in exacting from watchmen employed by him a consideration. One Holscampy, in an affidavit, alleged that Lous had made requisition for the pay of three watchmen where two only were employed, and one, STRUM, made an affidavit to the effect that he (STRUM) had been compelled to pay \$5 to Lous to secure his appointment as watchman, and it was determined to lay these matters before the Grand Jury, but not until they had been brought directly to the notice of DAMSEN. This was done by Holscampy, who speaks the Plattdeutsch language, and was therefore qualified to acquaint the Landvogt with the accusations made against his subordinate. Lotts heard of the matter (he also speaks Plattdeutsch), and he issued a statement on the subject which appeared in THE SUN and from which we quote the concluding paragraph as follows:

" It is a matter of fact that every public officeholder who does his duty rather than to secure patronage for persons who are known not to be of the very best of our citizens, and who have not even a name to sac-rifice, is assailed by them; and the whole matter is a plece of malice, which is taken by every one who knows me ceum salis.

This exculpatory document appears to have convinced Damsen of the innocence of LOUB, and of the mendacious malice of his neighbors and accusers. But, nevertheless, there has been filed with Governor MORTON not only the charges of Holscamps and STRUM, but of another Plattdeutsch reformer named FRICK.

The charge is made, and will be inquired into next Monday, that Lous, who is paid \$2,500 a year by the people of New York to perform diligently the duties of a deputy sheriff, one of which duties is the selection from time to time of efficient and trustworthy "keepers" or watchmen, is deficient in this regard, employing a miscellaneous assortment of Plattdeutsch-speaking misfits, whose errors and blunders entail large losses to litigants. If VALUE, who went for his "herring supper" on Friday night, leaving unguarded and unprotected the contents of a store legally under the Sheriff's custody, is a sample of these watchmen, the reason for their employment cannot be hard to find, and the responsibility of DAMSEN for retaining LOUB in office, after repeated warnings, cannot be evaded by any claim of ignorance

of English. It must be met. VALDIG, DAMSEN, and LOUB! BEST'S influence is far-reaching.

Three Obstacles to a Guarantee.

This Government cannot under any circumstances guarantee that Spain would execute reforms in Cuba upon condition that the insurgents lay down their arms. If we were to assume the fulfilment of the terms of the guarantee we would almost necessarily have to take an attitude of hostility toward Spain, and the two countries would very surely become involved in a quarrel, or in war.

In the second place, it is certain that Spain would reject any proposition from this Government to become her guaranter for reforms in Cuba.

Finally, the Cuban revolutionists would or of the good faith of Spain, if such guarantee could be given. It is not Spanish reforms for Cuba that they desire or for which they took up arms. They are fighting for the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba, and they will agree to nothing less than that, even if Spain were to gain a temporary success over them.

The case is one in which we cannot arbitrate, or mediate, or offer a guarantee, or propose conditions of peace that would be acceptable to both of the parties engaged in hostilities. There are some wars which have to be

fought to a finish," and the Cuban war is of that kind.

We are not sure that Congress would dare to evice the existing tariff and make it a tariff for evenue only.—Endoword Disputch.

Not dare to make a tariff for revenue only! Who wants to make such a tariff? The last Congress. Democratic, never made the faintest effort for it, and it is not to be expected from Republicans. The tariff must be revised. It will differ from the present trouble-maker in being honestly avowed as protective, and in providing enough revenue to pay Government expenses.

Chief Constructor HICHBORN's latest rec ord of the condition of the ships under construction is very gratifying. The Massachusetts is 99 per cent, and the Oregon 98 per cent, completed, while both have been tried and are substantially ready for commission and for actual service. Close upon them comes our most powerful monitor, the Puritan, which is nineteentwentieths completed. The Brooklyn, which recently made an excellent builder's trial, and which will probably have her official speed run in July, is four-fifths done. The three gunboats, Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena, are nearly four-fifths completed, and the three torpedo boats building at Baitimore about twofifths. There are other craft of various sorts and sizes building, but the foregoing are the most advanced.

The award of the contracts for the armor of the Kearsarge and Kentucky without waiting for a final agreement on the Navy Appropriation bill seems to have been wise. That bill seems to have been wise. fixes a maximum price for armor in the future which is far below that of the bids now accepted. But we need the two new battle ships, and it would be a mistake to delay work on them. It is estimated, we believe, that the present prices for the Kearsarge and Kentucky armor are about \$60 a ton less than that of similar armor under former contracts, and on 5,660 tons this makes a sum well worth saving, although a still greater reduction had been hoped for.

The Senate amendment fixing the maximum price for armor on future ships at \$350 per ton ought not to be concurred in without grave consideration and a deliberate conclusion on the part of the House that it is practicable. That maximum, as we understand the matter, is for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. Armor can undoubtedly be supplied for \$350 per ton. but would it be nearly as efficient? The specifications might have to be altered and made less stringent, while if the Bothlehem and Carnegie companies, which alone have adequate plants for producing the plates, should decline to bid with such a limit, a delay on the new battle ships until next winter, when Congress could again

THE EVOLUTIONS OF THE PLEET,

dmiral Brace's Programme to Include Drills and Alding the Naval Militia. WASHINGTON, May 18,-As Secretary Herbert has now formally authorized Admiral Bunce to use his discretion in taking the North Atlantic squadron to sea for short periods, it may be expected that a series of exercises will begin before long. The base will presumably be, as now, at Tompkinsville, where other appolles will be taken aboard as needed

fleet, a battle squadron of armored vessels moving together and ready to go into action was supported by swift cruisers which served as scouts in hunting out the supposed enemy Indeed, there were two such fleets. When the Massachusetts and Texas join Admiral Bunce, he will have four bettle ships and a fifth armored vessel, the New York, which might form and manceuvre with them, al though really of the fast cruiser class. He will also have, independently of the New York also have, independently of the New York, five modern steel cruisers, with the Delphin perhaps accompanying the fleet as a stath. Then there is still another force of armored vessels, led by the ram Katahdin and the monitor Terror, and possibly to be joined either by the Amphitrite from Key West or by the Mantonomoh. Finally, there are available the torpedo boats tushing and Stiletto, while the Ericeson ought to be ready to join them.

Last year one of the most useful functions of the North Atlantic squadron was that of practising the various evolutions of the fleet drill book, with a view to determining what formations and movements were really desirable, and what were superfluous or worse. In addition, there was a careful testing of signal practice. Changes were suggested both in tacties and in signalling but now it is proposed to effect a complete revision in both subjects, with the leading ideas those of simplicity and lack of liability to error under the circumstances of actual battle.

A second useful function of the fleet will be that of serving for the instruction of the maval militia, or at least of that perition of it which desires instruction. Last year only limited opportunities, as Secretary Herbert has said, could be afforded to the maval militia to drill on men-of-war, owing to the exigencies of the service. The forces of Georgia and North and South Carolina, however, had instruction on the Amphitrite for a few days each; those of Michigan on the Michigan; those of Nassachusetts on the Olimpia; those of Nassachusetts on the Raleigh. The forces of New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut engaged in boat and shore line reconnoissance work, the torpedo boat Cushing strending the New York encampment at Shelter leland. Secretary Herbert last autumn promised to take steeps to send ships during the coming summer to certain selected regions of the coast, where several organizations might be connentrated in camp, with a view to Joint reconnoissance work as well as to drill on board ship. Such a programme h five modern steel crutsers, with the Dolphin perhaps accompanying the fleet as a sixth

and Vogelgeans. The course of instruction will be on lines similar to those of the past two years.

It has well been said by the Secretary that the lack in modern days of a maritime war of the first order, like that, for example, which occurred during the French Revolution, when England's navy fought the allied fleets of France and Spain, has had an unfavorable influence on the study of the art of naval warfare. But perhaps the recent war between Japan and China may have contributed a little to public recognition of its importance. The course at the Naval War College includes a study of naval and military history, and lectures upon various branches of warfare and upon international law. Another important branch of the work, and the one which, it appears, arouses the greatest earnestness, is the solution of war problems in strategy and tactics. These are made very practical, and thus far have dealt with situations along our coust or near it. There are also tartical problems sufficiently restricted to allow more rapid judgment upon them, their purpose being to cultivate quickness of discernment and decision. Another appliance of instruction is that of playing war games or exercises of various kinds, in which sometimes fleets, while occasionally general bians of campaign are involved. The players are changed about so that the total result will be to show what the best methods really are, independently of personal skill.

The que of steam launches has been a great

best methods really are, independently of per-sonal skill.

The use of steam launches has been a great aid in this work, but if in any way the North Atlantic squadron would also help that would be an additional gain.

From the Pittsburgh Disputch.
Gov. Mattex of Vermont was at one time Chairman of the committee appointed to examine candidates for admission to the bar of Caledonia county. He re-ported that one of the candidates was, in his opinion, unqualified, having answered correctly but one of the estions put to him

"Only one? Well, what was that?" asked the pre-"I asked him what a freehold estate is," replied

"Important question," said the Judge; "and what as his reply "He made it without the least hesitation," said the hairman, with a twinkle in his eye; "of course, tha act is in his favor."
"Well, what did he say?" asked the Judge with

some impatience "He said," returned the Chairman, "that he didn't

Buckshot for the Umpire.

From the Pittsburgh Disputch.
WHEELING, May 16.--At Vivan, on the Norfolk and Western Kallroad, to-day a gang of colored miners off for a half holiday, engaged in a game of baseball. A player named Jim Carrigan tried to make a home run, but was declared out at the home plate by Umpire Charley Hunt. This so enraged Carrigan that he wen ome, got his shotgun, returned, and fired a load o will probably kill him. A new umpire was subs tuted and the game went on, Carrigan taking par

Just Plain Eavy.

From the Cieveland Plain Dealer. George—That Miss Millwood has a charming express

Maud-Do you think so? I think she has a very sig lace.
George—A sly face?
Maud—I mean the kind of a face that you wouldn't
many many with another girl's ple

Congressional Wheelmen

By an unnamed but sure-enough Member of the House of Representatives. We hope he's a statesman. Twas with awe that the people heard, a few short months ago.

That Ton keed had dropped his dignity and to riding the byke fell to.

But this condition of alarm was destined soon to die, For many Compressional associates concluded the whell to 175.

First there came Illinots' well-known son, he by name Joe Cannon.

A truer or more devoted pedaller can not be found to count on. After many sore and trying efforts he managed his wheel to atride.

And he now drelares with confidence "he can spit on either aide." The Empire State was not to be without its bicycle

stateman.

For into the breach there quickly sprang its Odell,
Hooker, and Sherman.

They hield themselves to a bicycle school to master the
art of wheeling.

And the falls and sudden ground stops experienced
by them scarce express their feeling. on, how the ground rose and fell, toward each rider

A lesson or two seemed quite enough to make these near rect confident;
No longer would they allow menial to presume to
teach men so endment.
Then also and slack a climar came, and these states
then, so full of trust.
Were thrown from their lordly pedestals and forced
to bite the dust. That is to say, this sorry plight fell to the tall and

stately Chautauquan.

For he of transe was also prone, but 'twas mud that he was caught in.
But to Trica's pent-up representative was reserved the greatest filt.

For his fail revealed his love for the wheel, for he was completely wrapped up in it. Now it may be said that the picture is too strongly drawn and thus too far it reaches.
But 'tis exactly true, for the gearing had caught and used up sherman's breeches.
Odel's intenditions spotices remain, nor was Hooker's clothing berfection.
But sherman's attire was sadly torn and not differ public inspection.

In royal style did Sherman ride to his hotel in a hack, His minus pants would not permit him to walk back. With carriage hire and clithing new his finances suffered quite a wreck, But no such slight obstacles could his wheeling fervor check.

Let every aspiring citizen now take due and timely warning. look upon biryciting as necessary to his Fame must come in another way, not on whesis, but by brain and tast; Adhere to the advice and you'll surely find that this is an absolute fact. FIBRING IN CANADA.

The Season Opening Well-Many American

QUERRO, May 16,-The spring fishing season n Canada is opening much earlier than usual Little more than a month age the whole country was covered with snow. Spring has ome, however, with such a rush that airendy the fee has disappeared from all the northern lakes. That on Lake St. John and Lake Edward went down in the early part of the week, and telegrams from Robertal and St. Jerome In last year's exercises of the British home report the people of Lake St. John taking large quantities of ouananiche with bait. Fis fishing for this remarkable game fish of the North will doubtless be good in the lake in about a week, and in the Grande Décharge a fortnight later. Trout are already taking the fly freely in the lakes near Quebec, and good strings were killed as early as the 9th and 11th Beauport. River fishing has not yet commemosd, but will not be long coming how, as the waters is rapidly falling. It has been a exceptionally high this spring in all Canadian streams and lakes that veteran anglers fore-tell an unusually successful angling season, both for salmon and troot.

the waters is rapidly falling. It has been so exceptionally high this spring in all Canadian streams and lakes that veteran anglers foretail an unusually successful angling season, both for salmon and trout.

The first salmon fisherman of the season to reach Quebec is Mr. E. C. Fitch, President of the Waltham Watch Company, He is here awaiting the arrival of his steam launch to take him to his river, the Romaine, for the fishing of which he pays \$1,000 a year. He will be quickly followed by Mr. L. Fire, proprietor of Pike's Opera House, who will fish the turbulent waters of the Natashquan. Members of the famous Restignuche Salmon Club are having their quarters put in readiness at the Metapedia Club house for an early descent upon the salmon and sea trout of the noted river, whose banks within the next fortnight promise to be well lined with American anglers.

A party of Delaware and Hudson Railway men, with whom Mr. Fred Remington fished last apring in Lake Edward, are again expected there next week. A six pount trout was taken there on Thursday with bait, and J. E. Livernois took a five-pounder out of one of the Stafacona Club lakes last week.

Mr. Parker Page of Summit, N. J., Major Halley, and Majors Huckingham and Parsons of Washington, and Messrs. J. P. Warner and F. N. Benbam of Bridgeport, all members of the Metabechouan Club, left for their trout fishing grounds at Kiskinik Lake on Saturday, and have since been followed by Messrs, J. W. Cromwell and E. W. Coggoshall of New York, and Dr. Porter of Bridgeport. D. M. Read, Mr. Coats, and Mr. Warren Briggs of Bridgeport are booked for an early visit to the same cub, including O. H. Platt, W. B. Ives, G. H. Williew, and Mr. Francis Stevenson of Meritien, and track for their members of the same cith, including O. H. Platt, W. B. Ives, G. H. Williew, and Mr. Francis Stevenson of Meritien, and track of the pount of the same waters, and Mr. Francis Stevenson of Meritien, and tracker of the Proposition of the Same cith, including O. H. Platt, W. B. Ives, G. H. Wi

trict, wasre the season is considerably earlier than in the Lake St. John country. They enjoyed very good sport, and took large trout, but most of them with bait, Other prominent American lesses of fishing rights in this newly opened up district are R. H. Southgate of Chicago, G. H. Swett, Manager of the Brunswick, New York; H. C. Reid, Boston; H. Percy Douglas and William D. Baldwin, New York, and William F. Carwith, G. H. Gerhard, F. Dwight Church, George D. Hamlin, A. W. Silkworth, and C. A. S. Clark of Brooklyn.

What His Advance Agents May Learn TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : There was once a mermaid who lived in a dime museum and could not talk. When any one asked her about her past life he was referred to her manager. The public flocked to see her and wonder if she was real. One day some enemies got at so that when she entered it she had to choose between being boiled and giving herself away.

between being boiled and glving herself away, and, not being a game lish, she chose the latter. She tried to squirm over the side of the tank in unobtrusive silence, but the thing upset, and the people standing under it were almost drowned, while the mermaid landed on the floor with her fish-skin extension split wide open, and declared that some one had tried to assassinate her. Then the manager heard things calculated to discourage a man who depends for his living upon public confidence in his honesty, and he had to move his show to Philadelphia.

This story has a moral for the candidate who cannot talk, and for his manager who writes the posters. Mr. McKinley's managers are now exhibiting him as a freak, an amphibian, perfectly at home in any element, and the public is trying to guess to which one he really belongs. The show is a great show, and the American people love humbugs. But they love still better to see the humbugs investigated, and that is what the bankers are now preparing to do with the phenomental McKinley boom. Will it stand the calling in of loans and the withdrawal of credit? Will they make the dumb speak, and discredit the latest and largest fish story of politics? Let Mr. McKinley take warning from his fellow freak, and look out for hot water.

Washinoton, May 16.

Whither the Gold Has Gone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to an inquiry made by me as to the disposition of the world's supply of gold during recent years an article was contributed to the Economiste Europeen, from which the following figures are

taken: Deposits in European banks of issue Jan 1, 1892..... 1,130,000,000 \$470,000,000 Additions to Russian military chest, es-70.000,000 timated \$510,000,000

World's production gold, 1892-1895 inclusive, estimated by Director United Deduct for use in the arts \$60,000,000 240,000,000

\$445,000,000 Deposit in European Banks, &c., in excess of world's production, 1892-1890. 95,000,000

\$540,000,000 Upon the general rule that circulation may be safely issued against gold deposits in the proportion of three to one, we should look for an enormous increment in the total circulation of European banks of issue. Astounding as it may appear, however, Europe has gained gold in excess of circulation of the banking currency to the amount of about \$125,000,000 other words, there have been locked up \$125,-000,000 in gold, against which no currency has been issued, in excess of \$322,000,000 gold locked up against which currency has issued dollar for dollar.

Church Union-Letter to the Rev. Silliman Blagden. Rev. Silliman Blagden, Boston, Mass

REVEREND AND PEAR SIR: We thank you sincerely for the kindly words expressed in your letter and assure you of our cordial cooperation in the good work which you are doing. It is by a spirit such as this, of deep brotherly love for all men, that those initials the pale off all churches are mend to see that there is good in all of them.

The warring of sects has made more infidels and athelats and agnostics and church haters than the writings of Voltaire and a themsand Paines and ingersolis; and it is by works such as you are doing that the autisomism are neutralized.

We thank you for the book—which, however, we have not had time to look into and are pleased to repeat the notice given by one who evidently had read the notice given by one who evidently had read thank may have been an accordance. Yours grathfully, it and knew whereof he wrote. Yours grathfully.

Conscience Money.

From the Troy Times.
A merchant in Biddeford, Ma. a few days ago received a letter enclosing \$1 and a short of paper, on which the word "Conscience" was written. This calls to mind an old story of a thief who broke into a store in Skowhegan several rears ago, and secured a good aum of money from the cash drawer. A few months afterward the merchant received a letter in which was a \$10 bill and the following note: "I stole \$78 from your money drawer. Remorse gnaws at conscience. When remorae gnaws again I will send

The Great Problem Solved. From the Chicago Record. "Dodger is going to have a law passed compelling

mun to wear their old bats to the theatre.'
What good will that do?" "Why, then they will always be willing to take

Prom the Chicago Excerd. "There is no natural lauguter on the stage nowa-"No, salaries are so low, but it will pay you to study

The Criminate of the Ages From the Chicago study Iribuns.
Oh, John Doe and Bichard Roe, what crimes have been committed in thy names!

DON'T WANT A KING IN MARRIAGE

Roung Alexander of Service and the Mittees He Received Old Milan's Vagaries. The German and Austrian newspapers correct most of the reports spread abroad regarding the matrimonial enterprises of King Alexander of Servia and his father, the disreputable old Milan, who, it was said, were thinking of com-ing to America to find a rich queen for the little lialkan kingdom. Alexander, they say, was discouraged by the experiences of his short wife hunt in Europe, and will not make further af-forts at present to find a bride. When he left his capital for Athens he hoped to secure the young Princess Maria, daughter of the King of Greece. His Minister in Athens had told him that the young woman and her parents would not he averse to an immediate betrothal. No sooner had he started for Athens, however, than the Russian Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch. who long had been in love with the Princess Marin, took alarm and hastened to press his suit. He implored the Princess to accept him at

Maria, took alarm and hastened to press his suit. He implored the Princess to accept him as once, and thus get rid of the barbarian from Belgrade. She yielded to his importunity, persuaded her father to do the same, and so was able to astound Alexander of Servia on the day of his arrival with the announcement of her betrottal.

Alexander discharged his Minister, sent back to Belgrade the trunkful of presents he had brought with him, distracted his mind for a few nights with the beautiful women of less exalted circles, and then out Greece's capital in disgust. He thought evidently that the Empress of Austria, who is experienced in "love affairs," might give him some good advice on marimonial subjects and sought an interview with her at her Corfu home. She sent word to him, however, that she was not feeling well and must be excused. One mitten and then another, for a marriageable sovereign, sufficed to convince Alexander that he was not in demand, the Vienna newspapers say, and he gave up his marrimonial plans for an indefinite period.

As for Milan, the story of his coming to the United States seems to be a new variation of his old game and nothing more. He is again dead broke. The sums that were paid to hire him to cease being a king to give up his princely rank, and to keep him out of Servia, have gone the way of all his pravious fortunes. As he had been paid to do about everything his country wanted him to do in Europe, he hit upon the plan of getting pay for going to South America, and staying there "forever," which in his vocabulary means as long as he has money, and does not need to threaten Servia's inner peace to get more.

There is nothing in the German newspapers.

does not need to threaten Servia's inner peace to get more.

There is nothing in the German newspapers to indicate that Milan had thoughts of visiting any part of America north of the isthmus. If he should come to the United States he would bear watching by the Parkhurst society or a Lexow committee or something of the sort, as his ideas of social life are peculiar. In Belgrade he used to have whole comic operathoruses come from Vienna and live in the palace for weeks at a time.

EXILED BY FEAR.

Eight Tenro This Man Has Avoided the Father of the Man He Killed. From the Washington Post,

There are some people of such unrelenting purpose that when they once register a vow to do a certain thing no human agency can cause them to alter their resolution," said George Rice of Arkansas. "Here is a little story taken from life, every incident of which came under my own observation. The facts are truly stated and can be easily verified. About ten years ago, in a little Southern town, two friends of mine, a in a little Southern town, two friends of mine, a young man and a man of middle age, had a difficulty, and the former fell dead, pierced through the heart with a builet from a revolver. The blame all rested with the deceased. He came of a highly respected family, but he had failen into convivial habits and when drinking was very ugly. Time and again he had made threats against the man who had killed him. Friends of the latter told him of the threats and begged him to avoid a meeting, which he did whenever possible. At last it came to be a question of killing or getting killed, and he obeyed nature's first law.

killing or getting killed, and he obeyed nature's first law.

"A jury would have cleared him beyond all doubt if the case had ever come to trial, but it never did. Instead, he forfeited his bond of \$8,000, and the cash was paid ever by my hands. The man who did the killing left for parts unknown and has never returned. Why did he not stand trial? Simply because the father of the deceased solemniy declared in the presence of all his townsmen that if John—was acquitted of siaying his son he would become the son's avenger. He would kill his son's slayer. The old man was never known to break his word. His courage was of that desperate kind which feared nothing. Nobody doubted that he would do just what he said, so I advised John—to clear out, and as there had been enough killing he went. Ten years have gone by and the old father has never relented. He stands ready to-day to make good his eath. Argument and persuasion are useless, and a good man is forced into banishment as long as the other lives. He is getting very old now and his health is feeble. His stay on earth is short, but until he goes the sentence of exile stands."

A CHEERFUL LANDLORD.

He Kept Open House Under the Most A& verse Circumstances. From the Washington Star.

"I stopped at a very small town in Kansas a few weeks ago," said L. M. Martinez of Chicago at the Raieigh. "I had been in the place once before and knew where the hotel was. It was late at night when I got off the train and went to L. After repeated knocking and shak ing the door the landiord came down and let me in. The next morning breakfast was not ready when I got up, but the landlord was in a good humor about it, saying: 'Everybody is sick about the house. You are the only guest, so I didn't get breakfast ready.' He went out into the kitchen, and in half an hour served a very good meal for me. I found that my customer was out of town, so had nothing to do but stay around the hotel all day. The landlord got dinner and supper for me, and I asked, 'Who is sick?'

sick? My wife, two children, the cook, the waiter, and the porter. "I should think you would get some one Can't. They won't come.'

"'Why?"

"They are all afraid of the smallpox. I'm the only one who hasn't got it, and I feel the symptoms. I'll be in bed to morrow, but I think the porter will be well enough to run the hotel by that time. He is sitting up to-day.

"I paid my bill very suddenly and put myself under medical treatment when I reached the next town."

Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

Physiological uses of the Röntgen rays have so increased that the publication of the archives of Clinical Shingraphy has been begun in London Kaiser Wilhelm has made the chief kettledrum player of the Berlin Opera a "Royal Chamber Mustcian," in honor of his having filled the place for For letting his dog go unmussled, the Bishop of

Lichfield has been fined five abillings and sixper in the police court. Among the other persons fined with him were a prebendary, two of the city vicars, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has re-

ceived from the French Academy 9,000 france of the Gobert history prize, for his "Cardinal Richelieu," the other 1,000 france of the prize going to M. Léon Daudet for his "Vendée." Lady Ulrica Duncombe, the most beautiful of the Earl of Faversham's daughters, has entered

Nowtham College. Her older sisters, the late Duchess of Leinster, Lady Vincent, and Lady Graham of Netherby, were all famous beauties. A 4654 carst Burmah ruby, the largest ruby ever out, so far as is known, was bought in at a London jeweler's sale recently for \$40,000. A one-carat blue diamond brought \$3,000, and a 140-grain black

pearl, once belonging to Queen Isabella II. of Spatn \$5,750. Paris is rushing into the Bois de Boulogne for residence and abandoning the district around the Ely-sie palace. The emigration to the west is so con-stant that people are already speaking of the not distant time when the Bols de Boulogne

centre of Paris.

A cricket record has already been broken in England, though the season is only a week old. York-shire having made 687 runs in one innings in the match against Warwickshire. The previous highest record in first class county cricket was Lancashire's 808, made last year. In the Yorkshire match four players made centurics, Lord Hawke 166, Mr. Jackson 117, Wainwright 12d, and Peel, not out

216, which is without precedent. Italy has a new magazine rifle, which holds only six cartridges, but can be filled and discharged in fifteen seconds. The built has an outside cover-ing of German silver with a case of lead, hardened y antimony, and will go through a brick wall three feet thick at a range of a quarter of a mile. The here is 0.256 inches and the trajectory is so flat that the rifle can be fired up to a range of 650 yards without using the folding sight, which is set

for as long a range as 2,000 yards. Dr. Jaime de Bourbon, eldest son and helr of Dor Carlos, Duke of Madrid, the pretender to the spain, has received permission to enter the Russian Lubienski Dragoon Regiment. Russis has hitherto refused admission to its mile ary service to all foreign pretenders, Bourbons as

well as homaparies, the single exception made be-fore this being in the case of Prince Louis Napo-leon, the son of Jerome, whose aunt, the Princess Mathide, is a Bussian Princess Demidoff.